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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

Vol. XXVI.

JULY, 1850.

No. 7.

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Published Monthly by the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON:
C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,
NEAR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

POSTAGE—One cent for any distance under 100 miles—one and a half cents for any distance over 100 miles—Free to all newspapers.

1870

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, AND COLONIAL JOURNAL.

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[Reported for the Repository.]

Anniversary of the New York Colonization Society.

THIS Society held its anniversary in the church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth-street, on Tuesday evening the 7th of May. The audience was large. ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., the President, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS. Mr. PINNEY read an abstract of the Annual Report, from which it appeared that during the last year the Society had been more than usually prosperous. Its receipts, including a legacy of \$5000, were stated to be nearly \$17,000; its expenses, including \$7300 paid over to the Parent Society, \$12,350, leaving a balance in the treasury of about \$3500. In 1848, the income of this Society was only \$5000, and in 1849 but \$12,000. In 1848, the number of churches which contributed to its funds was 48; in 1849, the number was 63; and last year, ending May, 1850, the number was 135. Many other facts were stated in the Report, tending to show an increased interest in favor of the Society.

After the acceptance of the Report, Mr. Pinney read a letter from Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, warmly advocating the cause in which the Society is engaged. Also a very interesting communication

from Rev. Mr. James, teacher of a seminary at Monrovia, sustained by the ladies of the city of New York.

After the reading of the letter, the President introduced Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington City, who had lately returned from a visit to the colony, who said he could not say anything on this question that will be comparable with the letter just read from Mr. James; but he rose with pleasure to submit a few facts showing the present condition of the colony, gathered from his own recent observations. The agitations in our country on the question of slavery, he said, attracted universal attention; but he thought the difference between the North and the South were providential and circumstantial. We are not so much the better that slavery exists not among us, nor are our Southern brethren to be deemed worse because it exists there, for the reason that it has not its present dependence on our choice. It had its origin in prior ages, and therefore it was, he said, that the difference was only providential and circumstantial. There is no one, either at the North or the South, who has discharged his duty to this portion of our population. As to the remedy for slavery,

he thought it was to be found less in any interpretation of the Constitution than in the spirit of construing it.

It had been his privilege, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, again to look at that colony, and again to receive the greetings of its respected and animated inhabitants. It was a quarter of a century since he was there, and saw but one rude building erected by a few feeble inhabitants to the honor of God, and within that house the first form of civil government was instituted. The audience might well imagine that he experienced heartfelt gratification when he saw, on his second visit, many churches erected where there then was but one, and especially when he realized that these were all built by the labor of that people, and that the small village was now the capital of an independent State, for there was then lying in the harbor of Monrovia a British ship, bearing the ratified treaty of commerce between this independent country and the British people; and it was pleasing indeed, as we lighted our lamps, and looked abroad, and beheld and saw lights beaming out of the windows of the Methodist church, and saw a small lighthouse gleaming like a star on the assembly of devoted Christians, just ready to offer their prayers.

More than a quarter of a century ago, he had visited Cape Mesurado with the lamented Ashmun, and under the roof of a rude building, read to a handful of emigrants the first plan of government ever submitted for their adoption. On his recent arrival, at the same place, he met an English steamer bearing away a treaty, just ratified with Great Britain by an independent State, which had sprung out of that feeble colony. England had been slow to admit the wisdom of the American scheme of

colonization. Ten years ago, the good men in England were decidedly opposed to it, but Mr. Gurley then told Sir Fowell Buxton and the Committee of the African Colonization Society, that all schemes for the colonization of Africa, would prove defective, which did not aim to found free and ultimately independent States, under the government of men of the colored race. The present condition of the Republic of Liberia proves that such a scheme is practicable, and is wise. England herself now admits it. The Commissioners of the Admiralty in London, in a paper issued in 1849, speak of Liberia as exhibiting "a successful issue to the benevolent experiment of the Colonization Society in behalf of the colored population of the United States."

During his recent tour in Liberia, Mr. G. visited the different settlements, preaching twice every Sabbath in the churches, and in the course of the week examining the schools, surveying the farms, and conversing with all classes in their hospitable dwellings. He enjoyed fine health himself during the two months of his tour, although sometimes much exposed, and found the colored people generally enjoying as good health as the same class in this country.

Monrovia, the capital, contains about 400 houses and stores, and from 1200 to 1400 inhabitants. Many of the dwellings and stores are well and substantially built and the churches are large, and well constructed and well attended. The manners of the people are as much distinguished for simplicity, decorum, and courtesy as those of any people with which Mr. G. is acquainted.

The lands on the rivers of the Republic are as fertile and as finely adapted to the sugar cane, coffee and rice as those of any part of our

country; and with more capital, these articles and cotton will be raised in abundance for all the markets of Christendom. The value of the exports of the Republic at present is \$500,000 per annum, (of which one-fifth part comes to this country,) and is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent. annually.

The settlement at Bassa Cove, in which the Pennsylvania and New York Colonization Societies are specially interested, is flourishing, and is no doubt destined to grow and prosper. About two miles south of the present village is one of the best harbors in the Republic, formed by a natural breakwater sheltering a small bay, in which 20 vessels or more may lie safely at anchor.

The settlement at *Sinou* some 70 miles south of Bassa Cove, has recently received a valuable acquisition in emigrants from Savannah and Charleston, who have erected many substantial houses, and cleared gardens and farms for cultivation.

Cape Palmas, the seat of the Maryland colony, is elevated 100 feet above the sea, has many natural advantages, and is a noble monument to the praise of the Maryland Society; but Mr. G. thinks that its interests would be greatly promoted by a union with Liberia. If this union were effected, he thinks no point on the coast would offer greater attractions to colored emigrants from the United States.

In regard to the sentiments of the people of Liberia, Mr. Gurley said, that they express decided satisfaction with their government, and a calm and cheerful confidence in their future progress and prosperity. Some, whom he had personally known in this country, eagerly gathered around him, to express their gratification with their condition and prospects; and one especially, George L. Seymour, originally from Hartford, Con-

necticut, begged him to do his utmost to persuade the colored men in New England to emigrate to Africa.

The Liberians have an earnest and growing desire for education, but the public revenue has not yet been sufficient to allow of appropriations for the support of any general system of schools. Schools in the colony have been sustained chiefly by the contributions of benevolent Societies in America. That of Mr. and Mrs. James, in Monrovia, supported by ladies in the city of New York, is one of great merit, and few children in any of the schools in this country could acquit themselves better in the usual branches of an English education than did the children of that school in the presence of Mr. Gurley.

In connection with the 16 or 18 stations of the Methodist mission in the Republic are more than 1000 communicants, and schools containing more than 600 pupils; and Mrs. Wilkins, who has conducted the school connected with the Methodist mission at Millsburg since 1842 reports now under her charge 18 native girls, and 2 native boys, besides 21 children of colonists.

The Rev. Mr. Burns, one of the most intelligent missionaries of the Methodist church, reports in addition to his own labors at Cape Palmas, the labors of two missionaries among the natives residing about 14 miles in the interior. Mr. Horland, one of these missionaries, who has been for three years among the Barakos, visits in his circuit some ten towns, 15 or 20 miles apart, and preaches regularly to attentive audiences, and with decidedly encouraging effect. It appears too, from a letter from Mr. Burns, that the intimacy between the colonists and the natives is daily becoming more close, and that the natives are

rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the English language, and the arts of civilization, from their contact with the colonists.

The Episcopal missions and schools at Cape Palmas and the vicinity, are worthy of all praise.—Many excellent native Christians of both sexes are connected with the church in the two principal stations. Several of the natives educated in these schools are now efficient teachers, and four or five are looking forward to the work of the ministry.—The whole number of *native* youth and children under regular instruction in the Episcopal mission, ranges from 220 to 240. Besides these schools for natives, there are two schools for colonists attended by about 70 boys and girls; so that more than 300 children of the natives and colonists are under the influence of the Episcopal mission, and taught all the saving truths of the Gospel of Christ. At the two Episcopal stations near Cape Palmas are 45 native communicants, and the Episcopal church in the colony has 25 members, making in all 70 professors of religion.

Mr. Hoffman, one of the best missionaries, a man animated by the spirit of Henry Martyn, speaking of the facilities offered by the colony for preaching the Gospel to the natives says, "Here is an open door—here is a wide field. 'Come and teach us' is the universal cry. It is a voice that we hear all around. It is a voice that echoes from the interior, brought us by the traders. 'We like to have you come—we like to have you make school' is their own simple language."

The Rev. John Day, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Missions, in a letter from which Mr. Garley quoted, says, "In our schools are taught, say 330 children, 92 of whom are natives. To more than 10,000 natives the word of life is

statedly preached, and in every settlement in these colonies we have a church to whom the various means of grace are administered, and in every village we have an interesting Sunday School, where the natives as well as the colonists are taught the truths of God's word." After a description of the face of the country, which he represents as low and unhealthy for about seven miles from the sea, then rising into a beautifully undulating and well watered region, from 7 to 20 miles wide, followed by a mountainous belt from 20 to 30 miles wide, the mountains usually from 300 to 400 feet high, covered with a rich forest, and cultivated to the top, Mr. D. adds, "I have left home in bad health on preaching tours for two or three weeks, (in the high country) and returned vigorous and strong. The birds sing sweeter there, and flowers are more beautiful and fragrant than in the marshy regions on the sea. The natives are cheerful, stout, industrious, honest, happy and hopeful every way in that region. To thousands in that forest-clad region have I preached, while they were as attentive even as a congregation in America."

After complimenting England for her noble zeal in the cause of Africa, and maintaining that the withdrawal of her squadron from the African coast would be in some respects disastrous to the colony, Mr. G. urged colonization as, after all, the great means of benefiting Africa and the negro race. "Could I spread this newly risen republic before the Congress of the United States, could I bring it before the view of the citizens of New York," said Mr. G. "not 24 hours would elapse before \$100,000 would be placed at the disposal of President Roberts, who is eminently entitled to the respect of all the friends of Africa and man-

kind. The republic over which he presides is destined to great ends.—It is the morning star of African redemption.”

Dr. BETHUNE, being introduced by the chairman, then offered a resolution, expressing a desire that the United States would soon recognize Liberia, by forming treaties with it. Dr. B. said he could not refuse his feeble voice to his beloved society. He was happy to follow his friend Mr. Gurley. There was not a name dearer to colonization than his name. In centuries to come the name of Gurley will be found graven deep on the foundation of Liberia. We have our own opinions on slavery. The constitution of this society is liberal—it merely states that we agree to place colonists on the coast of Africa, at their own consent. Yet at this time, when we are liable to be misrepresented, and when a single word may put a man in a wrong position, I may be allowed to say that our zeal for this Society arises not so much from political considerations as a desire for the benefit of the black man. It is for the good of the black race, that enslaved and most unjustly treated people, that I desire the prosperity of this Society. There may be various schemes for the abolition of American slavery, but there is not one in which I can fully sympathize; let them settle it as they will, the great truth remains that **SLAVERY IS A CRIME**; the black man has been treated unjustly, and the country and Christians are bound to put him right—in a position which he deserves before God and his fellow men. There is no scheme which treats him with such benevolence as the Colonization Society. With past facts we have nothing to do—that is to say, we cannot alter the past. We find ourselves in a situation in which we may or may

not be responsible. In the early history of our country, these people were brought to our shores; they were brought from great privations, degradation, and ignorance at home, which had lasted for centuries; they were brought by the cruelty of the white man, and here placed to serve him. It is a great comfort to Christians that God may work good out of this, and through Africa may do good to the world.

It has been the experience of all ages that no nation has ever elevated itself from a state of barbarism to civilization; in every case the graft of civilization has been planted from some other civilized nation. If you trace back you will discover that civilization was the prime condition of man. It has not been acquired by the result of human reason or experience; it was given to man by God from the beginning, and men have retained it in some part of the world ever since. We find it in Egypt, and from thence trace it to Greece, and from Greece to Italy, and from Italy over the world. We find it nowhere *originating*, but always *derived*; and so it would have been impossible for a people so lost and degraded as the native Africans ever to have emerged from that darkness had they not received the influences of civilization. God has educated a portion of these men—has taught them in the best school that has ever existed on the face of the earth; he has taught them the principles of Christianity in the only land where religious toleration is universal; he has brought them here and opened their eyes. It would have been impossible for their eyes, so long in darkness, to have borne at once the full blaze of light at which we look without blenching. It was the purpose of God in bringing Africans here, that a large portion of them should return to the

land of darkness from which they came, to carry light to those who seek it. This is the design of this institution; it is the very spirit of the Gospel.

There has been a great deal of romance about the genius and learning of Africa; but permit me to say that if you will examine that light, you will see that civilization and learning existed in what was nominally, rather than geographically, Africa. You find it in Carthage and Egypt, but not in Africa among the negroes. Your saints and philosophers who hailed from Africa in classic history were not negroes. The Africans have never, in all past times, risen until now. There have been attempts made to benefit this race, it is true. Most heartily did I sympathize with all that my friend said in testimony of England, what she has done for the people, and for the preservation of their rights. We cannot doubt her sincerity; but she was seeking her own interest also—seeking to extend her commerce in those golden rivers and rich and fertile lands. I will say nothing against England, for I am glad if I cannot call her my mother, I may call her my grandmother. Nowhere has she shown herself more benevolent than in the fields of Africa; but she has not accomplished anything worthy of the treasure and blood she has spent. Her colony of Sierra Leone has been a failure. There is a doubt as to her success in her West India possessions; but nowhere has there been anything shown that the black man is capable of sustaining himself in the support of government, except in our colony of Liberia. There you see the refutation of the slanders and ignominy that have been poured upon the heads of this poor people; there you see the refutation of the idea that the negro is not a man—that the man with woolly head

and elliptical legs cannot rise to the dignity of a man.

There is on the coast of Africa, in that republic, a nation which, if you judge it by the character of its laws, by the wisdom of its constitution, by the healthfulness of the work of its machinery—if you judge it in any way in which you judge nations—there is no nation on the face of the earth, our own not excepted, which compares with the success of that republic; no nation has ever raised itself so high above its original position as the republic of Liberia. This is not vain history, though it may seem extravagant to many. We are accustomed to lay great stress upon the character of different races as effecting the character of individuals. We talk of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the various other races, as if men were necessarily compelled to act out a certain mould; but we see the contrary to this every day. How can you trace here in our institutions the grandson of the Frenchman, or the Scotchman, or the Irishman, or the Englishman? Where is it—in the genius, or in the bulk or build, or in the exercise of the peaceful duties of home? We all become alike, either through the influence of circumstances, or through the influence of our transforming and transfiguring government, which, while it makes a man free, clothes him up a freeman. And we have reason to believe that the black man, under all his disadvantages, can rise to the possession of the same privileges as ourselves. Yes, there it is, sir. There is a republic on the coast of Africa, the very counterpart of our own. Why not extend our recognition to her? She looks for it; she was educated here, copied our Constitution, and loves us as a child its parent. Shall we be so unnatural as to deny her request? England has recognized

her; so has France and Prussia. But America has not. Had I time, I should speak of the advantages of trade. I could tell you that England always has an eye to the main chance, and while she speaks of our devotion to the almighty *dollar*, does not fail to bow to the *sovereign*. She has her eye on the mighty rivers that penetrate into the interior of the country; she is looking to the lands of Africa where the cotton plant will flourish, that there she may send her manufactures, and nurse the trade which we have opened by our ingenuity and enterprise. The speaker closed with the hope that Liberia would yet be recognized by our government, and was followed by

Rev. Mr. WILLETS, of Philadelphia, who said that he thought the managers of the Society must have intended him for the dessert, after the solid entertainment that they had already enjoyed. He wished to speak a word in behalf of the finances of the Society, and of the collection which was about to be taken. Two things, he said, must be kept in mind in the progress of benevolent enterprises; they must be carried out in the face of much opposition, and with great sacrifices. These great works of humanity cannot be done in a slothful manner. All good enterprises will meet with opposition; but we meet it when ministers, who should be the foremost advocates of humanity, refrain from our help. The fact is, that too large a proportion of our ministry have too much of that miserable conservatism that will not go into anything until it is accomplished. Then they will come in and join in the hurrah. He did not know anything better to compare them with but a snail, which throws out the horns of its conservatism, and feels

before it, and feels, and spends all its time in feeling, whether it will be safe to advance. We have this opposition to contend with, but we must go on. The prizes and comforts already reaped repay us for our efforts. Every great blessing requires sacrifices, just as it did to redeem the world, or to gain human liberty. In all the plans we have in hand, we have to keep giving, and giving all the time. If we would be in harmony with our nature, we must keep giving and sacrificing for humanity. If there be a single voice, it is that we give, give; and by this system of compensation all appear to be sanctified and made happy. See what a lesson the rain teaches us; a little fountain runs over the rock into the stream below, and yields itself a sacrifice to the open channel: and see how it receives its treasures and yields them to the river; the river yields them to the sea, and the sun looks down and smiles upon the sea; and then the sea sends up the rising breath of gratitude: and see how the clouds receive it, while the chariots of the wind bear them away to the mountain that gives the little spring its birth. What are we to learn from this system of giving? Does the little spring lose anything? No. But it goes on to keep up the supply. In this beautiful system of compensation all nature is renovated, every farm and garden is replenished, and all the atmosphere is purified; and instead of the waters of life becoming stagnant and poisoned, a bright, sparkling life is imparted and perpetuated. Thus we must learn that we must give if we would be in harmony with that God who gave himself for us.

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The collection was taken up, and the meeting dismissed,

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Message of President Roberts.*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN:—It is my first duty, on our present meeting, to invite your attention to the providential favors which our country has experienced during the past year, in the unusual degree of health dispensed to its inhabitants, in the fruitful season with which we have been blessed, and in the plentiful harvests with which Heaven has rewarded the labors of the husbandman.

In truth, so numerous have been the favors of an all-wise Providence, and so encouraging are our present prospects, that we have great cause of thankfulness and praise to God.

With these blessings have been necessarily mingled, the pressures and vicissitudes incident to all new countries, and from which, peculiarly situated as we are, we had no reason to expect exemption. Still there is just occasion for our mutual congratulations and thankfulness—especially when we reflect that our difficulties and sufferings in establishing a christian state on these barbarous shores, and supporting the cause of liberty here, have been few and little, if compared with what others have suffered in search of freedom.

We should also bear in mind that those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom, must like men, be willing to undergo the fatigue of supporting it. What we obtain too cheaply we are apt to esteem too lightly. It is dearness only that gives every thing its value. Heaven knows how to set a proper price upon her goods, and it would be strange indeed, if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated. But with respect to Liberia, Heaven has been lavish of her blessings; and I am sure, gentlemen, that you heartily participate with me in the pleasure of tracing that conspicuous providential agency, which has hitherto sustained us, and which has, almost in a miraculous manner, frustrated the sanguinary purposes of our enemies, and has led us, as it were—step by step, to the proud position we this day occupy.

It is well said: "How wonderful are the providences of God." But, gentlemen, in the progress of politics, as in the common occurrences of life, we are not only apt to forget the ground we have travelled over, but frequently neglect to gather experience as we go; we expend, if I may so say, the knowledge of every day on the circumstances that produced them, and journey on in search of new matter and new refinements. As it is pleasant, how-

ever, and sometimes useful to look back even to the first periods of infancy, and trace the turns and windings through which we have passed; so we may likewise derive many advantages by halting awhile in our political career, and taking a view of the wonderful, complicated labyrinths of little more than yesterday, through which we have travelled. Truly may we say never did an infant grow to manhood in so short a time. We have crowded the business of an age into the compass of a few months, and have been driven through such a rapid succession of things, that for the want of leisure to think, we have probably, and perhaps unavoidably, wasted knowledge as we came, and have left nearly as much behind us as we have brought with us; but the road is yet rich with fragments, and before we fully lose sight of them, will amply repay us for the trouble of stopping to pick them up.

Were a man to be totally deprived of memory, he would be incapable of forming any just opinion—every thing about him would seem a chaos—he would even have his own history to ask for from every one, and by not knowing how the world went on in his absence, he would be at a loss to know how it ought to go on when he recovered, or rather returned to it again. In like manner, though in a less degree, a too great inattention to past occurrences retards and bewilders our judgment in every thing; while on the other hand, by comparing what is past with what is present, we frequently hit on the true character of both, and become wise with very little trouble. It is a kind of countermarch by which we get into the rear of time, and mark the movements or meaning of things as we make the return.

When we retrospect our own history, gentlemen, we can scarcely realize the fact, that a generation has not passed away since the Pioneers in this great enterprise, inspired by the love of liberty and equal rights, expatriated themselves, and abandoned forever the land of their birth, to seek an asylum on these inhospitable shores; to lay here the foundation of a christian government, to be composed wholly of freemen. Thousands in the United States, beheld their determination with wonder and astonishment; and though they could but admire in them that spark of liberty, which panted for equal government and laws; and could but commend the greatness of their spirit, and acknowledge the justice of their cause; still they trembled for the re-

sult, believing them unequal to the task. They seemed unable to realize that to such men death had charms compared to slavery, and that those noble spirits were prepared to brave every difficulty and danger in search of freedom: and like men of political sagacity—though reared in a land unfavorable to the development of their political capacities,—they possessed a happy boldness and grandeur, which clearly pointed out to them the point to which their course would safely lead them. They came, gentlemen, and though called to endure hardships and sufferings, and to encounter difficulties and dangers, which tried men's souls; they never relaxed their efforts, but by an indefatigable perseverance, and noble exertion, happily, under God, succeeded in laying here the foundation of a free government. Under the auspices of the great Governor of the universe, the superstructure steadily advanced towards completion till the 26th of July, 1847, when the last stone was placed upon the building, and the whole firmly cemented together by the adoption of a constitution just in all its parts—and which guarantees the existence of the body politic, and secures to each citizen composing it the power of enjoying, in safety and tranquility, the natural and inalienable rights of liberty, and the blessings of life. And which constitution, constitutes you, gentlemen, the representatives of a free, sovereign, and independent people.

Gentlemen, it affords me very sensible pleasure to inform you, that nothing has occurred since your last meeting, to disturb the friendly relation happily subsisting between this government and foreign Powers. Our present relations with the surrounding native tribes are also of the most friendly character.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, concluded in November, 1848, between this Republic and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, has been duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the ratifications were exchanged at London on the first day of August last. The British ratified copy reached here on the 15th of October, and was immediately made public to the end that the stipulations thereof should be strictly observed by the Government and people of Liberia.

I have the honor to inform you that the Resolutions of the Legislature, ordering the removal, from our territory by force—all other means having failed—of a company of desperate slave traders located at New

Cesters and Tradetown, have been fully acted upon and effectually carried out.

And it is with the greatest pleasure I congratulate the Legislature upon the complete success of the expedition employed on that service.

In compliance with our request to the British Government for the assistance of two or three armed vessels to convey our troops to, and cover their landing at New Cesters, Commodore Sir Charles Hotham, Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Force on this coast, early in February last, dispatched to this place a small squadron of three vessels of war—a corvette and two steamers, under the command of Captain Alexander Murray of Her Majesty's sloop "Favorite," with instructions to offer to the Liberian authorities the services of these vessels, to accompany an expedition against the slavers at New Cesters. Captain Murray, however, was limited, by the Commodore, to twenty-four hours to receive our troops on board his vessels. Commodore Hotham, with his usual promptness, dispatched those vessels immediately upon the receipt of instructions from his government to that effect, without reflecting that we had no standing army which could be ordered to march at a moment's warning, and that the military force of Liberia consisted of a militia scattered through the various towns and villages of the Republic, and that several days notice was necessary to assemble the body of troops required for such an expedition. Such, however, being the fact, and not having an opportunity, previously, of conferring with Sir Charles Hotham to concert with him respecting the time the expedition would be ready to embark, we of course, could not avail ourselves of the use of his vessels so kindly tendered. I communicated to Commodore Hotham the reasons why we were not able to accept the use of his vessels at so short a notice, and named the 6th of March for the embarkation of our troops; requesting him, if possible, to furnish us a couple of vessels on that day to accompany the expedition.

Application had also been made to the French Government for the assistance of armed vessels to accompany said expedition; and on the 24th of said month, February, Commodore Edward Bouët, Commander in Chief of the French Squadron on this coast, arrived in our harbor, in conformity with orders from his government placed at our disposal a French frigate for that purpose.

According to arrangements, on the 6th of March—the British vessels of war not having arrived—the first regiment under

Colonel Yates, was embarked on board the French Frigate "Espedon," Captain Villimain, and sailed immediately for Grand Bassa, where she was joined on the morning of the 7th by the Liberia Government schooner "Herald," with the second regiment, under Colonel Weaver, and military stores for the troops on board.

Brigadier General Lewis, who had been appointed to that duty, assumed the command of the expedition and proceeded immediately to New Cesters, where he found the natives collected in great force to dispute his landing. On the morning of the 8th, under cover of the "Espedon's" guns, our troops were landed in good order.—The landing, however, was vigorously opposed by a large body of natives collected, armed, and commanded by the Spanish slave dealers in the country; but by a well directed fire from the guns of the "Espedon" and two of her boats, each mounting a brass 12pdr. and drawn near the beach, our troops were able to drive back the opposing army, and land without serious loss on our side.—General Lewis after landing his men and stores, proceeded with as little delay as possible into the country to attack the principal Barricoon, which was understood to be well fortified, and contained a garrison capable of resisting our whole force. It only remains for me to say that all the slave Barricoons were effectually annihilated,—the slaves that had been collected for exportation, recovered,—and the traffic in slaves, both at New Cesters and Tradetown, totally extirpated: And I am sanguine in the opinion that, unless our efforts for the suppression of the slave trade are relaxed—it will be impossible to revive the traffic at either of those places, or at any point within our jurisdiction. It is proper that I should remark here, that Commodore Hotham did all in his power to meet our wishes, with respect to furnishing a couple of vessels to accompany the expedition on the 6th of March. On the receipt of my letter, however, he was on his way to the Cape De Verdes, to meet his relief. He handed my letter to his successor, Commodore Arthur Fanshawe, who immediately determined to comply with our request, and who hoped to reach here in time to furnish the assistance required. In consequence, however, of adverse circumstances the commodore did not arrive here until a few days after the sailing of the expedition. He nevertheless, though there was considerable sickness on board of his vessel, proceeded without delay to New Cesters to tender his services, and supply any assistance in his power.

To Captain Villimain and his officers,

we are under many obligations; they were most gentlemanly and kind to our officers and men during their stay on board the "Espedon," and aided them to the utmost of their ability in carrying out the objects of the expedition. Their zeal and exertions, particularly the assistance rendered by them at the embarkation and debarkation of our troops, are beyond all praise.

Captain Villimain is an officer well deserving the confidence of his Government, and the high esteem and regards of the people of this Republic:—and it affords me much pleasure to record here my testimony of his worth.

Gentlemen, it is my duty—indeed, I should be doing injustice to the officers and soldiers who composed the expedition against the slaves at New Cesters and Tradetown, if I was not in the most positive terms to assure the Legislature that they in general, behaved with the greatest gallantry, and strictest subordination during the whole enterprise.

Next to the very signal interposition of Divine Providence, which was powerfully manifested in their favor,—it was undoubtedly owing to that noble intrepidity which discovered itself in the first attack, while landing, and which struck the enemy with such a panic—from which they never recovered—as disabled them from taking pains to direct their fire, that General Lewis had not one man killed, and only five or six slightly wounded. As far as I am informed the officers in general behaved so well that it would not be right to name any particular one for his singular valor.—The General informs me that the officers and soldiers, during the period of their service, displayed a firmness and activity that would have reflected honor on veteran troops of any country: and I most heartily congratulate you, gentlemen, on their heroic behavior. It is an auspicious presage of what may be expected from the valor of our fellow citizens when called to the post of danger; as it also demonstrates that men, animated by an ardent zeal for the sacred cause of liberty and humanity—and trusting in the Divine support, are capable of the most glorious achievements. I cannot too much commend the services of General Lewis. The good judgment and conduct displayed by him during the expedition are additional proofs of his ability to discharge the high and important duties of a General Officer with credit to himself and honor to his country, and which entitle him to the confidence of his fellow citizens.

As soon as it was known that the government had resolved to maintain the majesty of the laws at all hazards, and use force to

compel all persons within its jurisdiction to observe them; and abolish from its territory the Slave Trade,—the Slavers at New Cesters and Tradetown determined to defy the authority of the government, by opposing force to force; they, therefore, concerted measures for a vigorous resistance. Indeed, so extensive were their preparations, and so numerous the force it was reported they would be able to employ against us, that it was doubted, by some foreign traders, who had witnessed their preparations, whether we were able to reduce them, and compel their removal. Such fears were entertained by some of our own citizens, which of course, called for greater exertion on the part of the government, and to be prepared for any emergency, it was thought advisable to employ a much larger force than was at first contemplated. I have therefore to inform the Legislature, that the expense incurred in fitting out the expedition, including their pay—the pay of the officers and soldiers—has exceeded by some \$5000 or \$6000, the amount appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. This result, however, was not unexpected. The cost had been carefully estimated, and every circumstance connected with the enterprise fully considered; and though it was found that a heavy debt must necessarily be incurred in carrying out the purposes of the Government—still it was the only alternative. The honor of the Government was at stake. It stood pledged, to rescue thousands of our brethren, the victims of a diabolical avarice, from the horrors of slavery, and to drive from its coast forever the ruthless and inhuman slave dealer. The assistance of foreign vessels had also been tendered the government, to enable it to carry out more vigorously its wishes with respect to these intruders, and accomplish the objects contemplated, which assistance was then at hand, and if declined, could not be counted upon with certainty at any future time. Therefore, in view of all these circumstances, it was determined that the expedition should proceed without further delay, and that we would appeal to our friends, and the friends of humanity, in the United States to aid us with funds to meet the liabilities thus incurred. Accordingly in May last, I commissioned Hon. H. Teage to visit the United States for that purpose, and in addition to which, if possible, to raise sufficient funds to enable us to secure the territories on our northwest frontier. I regret to have to inform you that Mr. Teage was wholly unsuccessful, not having been able to collect a single dollar. I have the honor herewith of laying his report before you.

The arrival of the “Lark” in May last, in charge of Captain Hall, R. N., was opportune. She has been kept cruising along our coast, especially in the neighborhood of New Cesters and Tradetown, to intercept any Slavers that might attempt to land there. It appears that attempts have been made to renew the Slave Trade at those points, but the presence of the “Lark” has hitherto foiled their efforts, and will no doubt continue to frustrate all their attempts in that quarter.

The “Lark” is a fine schooner of about one hundred and ten tons burthen, mounting five guns, well found in sails and rigging—a donation to this Republic from Her Britannic Majesty’s Government to be employed as a *Guarda Costa*, particularly for the suppression of the Slave Trade along this coast, and she is in every respect well adapted to the service.

Commodore Bouet, Commander in Chief of the French Squadron, while here in March last, assured me that he would endeavor to procure for our use, as a donation from his government, three or four brass field cannon, five or six hundred uniforms and as many stands of arms. A few days ago, I received intelligence, indirectly, that the application had been made and granted, and that we might expect to receive those articles in a few days.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that an increased interest in our favor is beginning to manifest itself on the part of the Government of the United States. Hitherto we have received but little support from the government of that country, though we are literally the offspring of American benevolence; many of us were born in that highly favored land; and naturally turn our eyes in that direction for assistance, to enable us to carry out the great objects of building up for ourselves and our children a country and a home in this land: and I am sanguine in the opinion that the Government of the United States will not be behind any other government in extending to us the helping hand, and in sustaining us in our new position.

The President has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Mr. Gurley to visit Liberia, for the purpose of collecting statistics and facts, with respect to the extent of our territory,—number of population,—form of government,—public revenue, and how it is raised,—military and naval force of the Republic,—our relations with foreign powers,—amount of commerce with the United States, and susceptibility of that trade to be beneficially increased; our influence upon the Slave Trade. This information is sought by the President, preparatory to re-

commending us favorably to the consideration and generosity of the Congress of the United States.

The marks of favor which we have received from foreign powers, since our new organization, open a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections: and I am sure you will feel much pleasure in expressing to those Governments the thanks of your constituents and fellow citizens, and in assuring them that the people of Liberia entertained a deep sense of the obligation they are under, and that they properly appreciate their friendship and liberality.

With respect to the agreement concluded between this government and the American Colonization Society and ratified, conditionally, by the Legislature at its extra session in February last, Mr. McLain writes under date of July the 31st: "The interpretation which your Legislature put upon the articles of the *Treaty*, agreed with the understanding of our committee, and will doubtless meet the approval of the Board of Directors at their next meeting."

Since your last meeting, several important acquisitions of territory have been made. We have secured the whole of Grand Cape Mount, Sugaree, and Manna territories, on the northwest, and Grand Cesters on the southeast; which give us,—with the exception of a small intermediate point of about five miles in extent, in the Kroo country, an unbroken line of coast of about three hundred and twenty miles. The aboriginal inhabitants of these recently acquired tracts of country, have incorporated themselves with us, and they increase the population of Liberia Proper to about one hundred and fifty thousand.

Negotiations have been opened with the chiefs of Gallinas, for the purchase of that territory, and funds only are required to secure it. You doubtless agree with me, gentlemen, as to the importance of securing Gallinas as soon as possible—especially in view of the possibility, I may say probability, of the withdrawal of the British blockading squadron from before that territory; in the event of which, efforts will no doubt be made immediately to revive the Slave Trade there as vigorously as ever; which must be prevented if possible. I have still hopes of obtaining funds from abroad to enable us to conclude the purchase, and bring that territory within our jurisdiction. I shall, therefore, not relax my efforts until we shall have accomplished so desirable an object.

I now, gentlemen, enter upon the more immediate concerns which will claim your attention during the present session of the Legislature. The labor which your fellow

citizens call upon you to perform, is arduous and difficult. But by effecting it with firmness and prudence, you will acquire an indisputable right to the gratitude of those who expect so much from you. I think I have never met the Legislature, at any period, when, more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs demands greater unanimity and disinterested zeal on the part of the great council of the nation. But I am consoled in the belief that you will, to every question which may claim attention, apply that practical wisdom which the actual state of our affairs requires.

Gentlemen, the subject of commerce and revenue will claim your particular attention. I am aware that this subject is surrounded by many difficulties. But when the foundations of a superstructure are threatened to be undermined, prudence will dictate the means of averting the impending danger. A state supported by its commerce—which is emphatically the case with respect to Liberia, at present—should watch cautiously over every occurrence that can possibly tend to obstruct the channel of its commercial enterprise. The time has now arrived when the commerce of Liberia should be placed upon a firm and equitable basis. And it is imperatively the duty of the Legislature, on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, to extinguish the causes of discord growing out of our present loose maritime regulations; and which have so long menaced our very existence.

Our merchants must be placed upon a footing with other traders visiting the coast, otherwise it will be impossible for them to compete successfully with foreign capitalists, who will continue, as they have hitherto done, to drain the country of its riches—without contributing scarcely a dollar to its support.

Our present revenue system requires material revision; and I cannot forbear recommending to your particular attention the propriety of adopting measures by which smuggling may be prevented, and the duties on imports more readily secured. The impositions practiced upon our revenue laws are indeed alarming; and unless some remedy be speedily applied, we may give up all hopes of conducting the government successfully—as it can only be sustained by a revenue derived from imposts. During the past year not less than one hundred thousand dollars worth of goods have been landed on our coast, upon which tariff duties were not paid. These infractions, gentlemen, are not the result of inattention on the part of the officers engaged in the revenue service, but the consequence of the

vagueness of the law regulating "Commerce and Revenue." I know that this is a question of anxious thought; and has been the subject of frequent legislation. All laws grow out of circumstances, and as the ingenuity of men is constantly employed in the invention of new modes of evading laws, it is difficult to provide against every case which may arise. I have no doubt, however, but that this subject has been revolving itself in your minds for some time, and that you are prepared to strip the law of its present vagueness and apply a remedy which will enable the officers in future to do their duty more effectually.

I beg, gentlemen, to recommend to your consideration the subject of education. I am aware you have not the pecuniary means at present, of doing much in the way of providing schools and paying teachers; still the subject claims your attention, and what you can do for its promotion. For while we have great reason to congratulate ourselves on the acquisition of a form of government, in all its parts, immediately under the influence and control of the people; we should remember that a government so popular can be supported only by a universal knowledge and virtue in the body of the people: it is therefore the duty of the legislature to promote,—as far as in its power, the means of education for the rising generation, as well as the true virtue, purity of manners, and integrity of life among all classes of our fellow citizens. And especially should we exert ourselves to carry more fully into operation the 15th Section of the 5th Article of our Constitution, which provides for the improvement of the native tribes, "within our jurisdiction, and their advancement in the arts of agriculture and husbandry." This is an important work—the work of civilization—and "civilization and religion must go hand in hand;"—the plough and the Bible must go together. Let us therefore beware of the impiety of being backward to act as instruments in the Almighty hand, for the Almighty has planted us here for great and important ends, now extended to accomplish his purpose and by the completion of which alone, Liberia, in the nature of human affairs, can be secure against the craft and insidious designs of her enemies, who think her prosperity already by far too great. In a word our piety and political safety are so blended that to refuse our labors in this divine work, is to refuse to be a great, a pious, and a happy people. The aboriginal inhabitants of our territory require only education to make them a valuable portion of our citizens; let us then do what we can to promote education among them, especially among the females. I be-

lieve it essential to the success of the great work in which we are engaged that the female character—among our aboriginal inhabitants—be raised from its present degraded state to its proper rank and influence. By educating female children, they will become prepared in time to educate their own children, and manage their domestic concerns with intelligence and propriety, and in this way they will gradually attain their proper standing and influence in society; examples exist to show that all this is practicable. The work of educating and changing the manners and customs of the natives is acknowledged to be great and arduous. But the difficulties are not insurmountable. The arm of the Lord, in whom we trust, is strong. His power can do all things. On earth, however, all things are full of labor. It is the destiny of man to get his food by "the sweat of his brow;" to labor for the comforts he enjoys; for the riches and honors after which he aspires; and the labor required is usually proportioned to the magnitude of the good to be effected as its reward: calculating therefore, on this principle, we see what will be the probable magnitude of the obstacles to be overcome, and the labor to be performed in attaining our object. The civilization of Africa is a work of time; many and great obstacles, which stand in the way, are to be removed, and which require a vast amount of labor to effect. But even such obstacles and labor, formidable as they are, intimidate and palsy not the heart and arm of the man of real courage in the cause of suffering humanity. It is gratifying to know that our fellow citizens are awake to their duty and obligation in this respect. I have been frequently pleased to witness the interest manifested by our citizens in the welfare of the heathen around us; and the pains many have taken to instruct the native youth committed to their charge. In this way almost every Liberian has become a teacher. And already a vast amount of good has been accomplished, hundreds of natives are to be found in our towns and villages exhibiting all the marks of civilized life: and in all the native villages, within our influence, are to be seen great improvement in the habits of the people, indeed a very marked advancement towards civilization. The result evidently—including missionary efforts—of their frequent intercourse with us, by which means they have imperceptibly imbibed many of our ideas, manners and customs. It is important to the great end in view, that the Government interpose, and regulate the intercourse with the natives, and the manner of conducting native trade—especially to discourage as much as possible, the in-

troduction of West India and New England rum among them.

Let traders of good character,—and of this character only, who are cordially disposed to promote the designs of the Government in regard to the improvement of the condition of the natives—receive from the Government a license to trade with the natives and be required to plant themselves in some central spot within the sphere of their trade, and let it be required that all trade be done at that place. Let there be a reasonable and liberal sum required for the license of these traders to be applied exclusively to the promotion of civilization and education among the natives. From all the information and facts I have received, I believe this plan is agreeable to the natives. It would doubtless be the means of better securing their interests, of promoting their civilization, and more effectually curing two prominent evils.—The intercourse of corrupt, and corrupting foreigners with the natives, and the introduction of floods of ardent spirits among them—and thus prevent wars, and promote peace among themselves, and their neighbors.

The Judiciary will, of course, claim your attention. The present system is capable of important improvement. I invite your attention to the necessity of enacting a law defining, and making the Slave Trade piracy: also laws regulating the proceedings of courts with respect to the trial of vessels found, and seized upon our coast engaged in the Slave Trade, or otherwise, charged with contravening our maritime regulations.

A well digested militia law, founded upon just and equitable principles, has been ever regarded as the best security of the liberties of a people, and the most effective means of drawing forth and exerting the natural strength of the State. A well regulated militia in Liberia, if only to keep up a show of military preparation, is absolutely necessary, especially as it supercedes the necessity of keeping up a standing army.

The officers of our militia complain of the laxity of the present militia law, which from a change of circumstances or other causes, has become insufficient for the aforesaid purposes; which, therefore, renders it highly necessary, in their opinion, that a new law should be enacted.

I have requested the officers to suggest, for the information of the legislature, such alterations as will remedy the evil complained of. Which suggestions I will lay before you in a few days.

I regret to inform you that the act entitled—"An Act to raise a Revenue," approved January 26, 1848, has not met the anti-

cipations of the legislature, nor the expectations of the people, as will be seen from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which will be handed to you. This act will require material modification, to make it in any respect adequate to the objects it contemplates; if in your judgment you should not deem it prudent to repeal it.

The condition of our finances requires the greatest care on your part. Means must be provided for the serious necessities of the present; and, at the same time you are called upon to establish a financial system, calculated to maintain the credit of the Government in future. The great expense necessarily incurred in fitting out the expedition against the slavers at New Cesters and Tradetown, and the amount we have been required to disburse for the payment of newly acquired territories, have very much embarrassed our fiscal concerns. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you the accounts of the receipts and disbursements at the Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of September last. Which accounts show a balance against the Government, including its foreign liabilities, of \$22,000; from this amount, however, may be deducted the available assets of the government, consisting of tobacco and other merchandize, in the public warehouse, amounting at prime costs to about \$14,000, leaving still a balance against the government of \$8,000.

In compliance with a resolution of the legislature, authorizing the appointment of a committee of two persons, to select a location for, and draught a plan of a Government House, I appointed Messrs. Wilson and Warner to that duty. And I have the honor herewith to lay their report before you.

These, gentlemen, are some of the subjects that will claim your attention, others will doubtless arise during the progress of your discussions. And I shall have occasion to communicate to you at some subsequent period, during your present session, other matters, though of minor importance, yet proper to be laid before you for consideration.

As the term of many of our civil officers will expire during the present session of the legislature, it will be my duty to nominate for your approval persons to fill such offices as may be vacant. I ask of you, gentlemen of the Senate, not to approve the nomination of any man, in whose qualifications, to discharge the duties of the office to which he may be nominated, you have not the utmost confidence.

Certainly, as public men you are to know neither friend nor favorite; fear not resent-

ment. I need not remind you, that much depends, especially in the infancy of our Government and civil institutions, upon the selection of proper persons to occupy the various departments of the Government. You are the guardians and protectors of the State, the general good should, therefore, be the sole object of your attention. And in the appointment of officers intrinsic merit, should be the sole rule of promotion. No time ever required more economy, industry, patriotism, and true devotion to the public cause than the present.

The experience of the past, and the peculiar circumstances by which we are still surrounded, effectually teach us how essentially necessary it is to the weal of the State to inculcate these excellent qualifications.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, I close this communication under the full conviction that you will discharge the important trusts committed to you with firmness and fidelity. And that you will do all in your power to extend the

benefits of civilization, by combining the development of political institutions with true social progress. In doing which you will not only fulfil a sacred duty of humanity, but also materially strengthen the basis in which modern civilization, family, and property are founded. I know, gentlemen, that our position is still a delicate one, and that you are surrounded by many difficulties, yet we are relieved by many hopes. After that which confidence in Providence offers, the greatest is in virtue, love of country, and your wisdom, on which your fellow citizens have perfect confidence. I pray that you may be sustained in your deliberations by that wisdom which comes from above, and when you have finished your labors you can retire under the full conviction that you have conscientiously discharged your duties to the best of your ability.

J. J. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, December 14th, 1849. }

[For the African Repository.]

Sketches of Liberia.—No. 2.

BY DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

SETTLEMENTS.—The villages and towns in Liberia, are Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Virginia, Millsburg, Marshall, Edina, Bassa ~~Cove~~, Bexley, Greenville and Readsville. Besides these, there are a few other localities, which are sometimes called by one name and sometimes by another.

Monrovia is the largest and oldest of all the settlements; and it is the metropolis, and the seat of government of the Republic. It is located near the mouth of the Mesurado river, (a small stream about fifteen miles long,) about four miles southeast of the entrance of the St. Paul's river into the ocean, on an elevated site, immediately in the rear of Cape Mesurado, in latitude 6° 19' North. The highest point of the hill on which the village stands, and which is near its centre, is about eighty feet above the level of the ocean, and about three-fourths of a mile from the summit of the Cape, which is about two hundred and fifty

feet above the sea. Cape Mesurado is a bold promontory, covered with massive forest trees and dense undergrowth; except in places which have been cleared. On the summit of the Cape is a light-house and a fort; and along the sloping declivity, towards the village of Monrovia, there are several cleared lots, on which small houses have been erected; in some places, affording very pleasant places of residence. The greater part of the promontory, however, is very rocky. The course of the coast north of the Cape, forms a kind of bay, which generally affords safe anchorage for vessels; and the cove, near the base of the Cape, affords as good a landing on the beach as can be found on almost any other part of the coast.

The village of Monrovia, although more compact than any of the other settlements in Liberia, occupies a considerable extent of ground; being about three-fourths of a mile in length. It is laid off with as much

regularity as the location will allow ; and the streets, of which there are about fifteen in number, have received regular names. The village is divided into lots of one-fourth of an acre, and most of the dwelling-houses have a lot attached to each of them. Most of the lots, and several of the streets, are adorned with various tropical fruit trees ; and some of the gardens present a handsome appearance. If the streets were kept entirely clear of weeds and bushes, the village of Monrovia, viewed from the summit of the Cape, or from the mouth of the Mesurado river, would present a beautiful appearance, in contrast with the dense forest, by which it is almost surrounded. The houses are generally one story or a story and a half high : some are two full stories. Many of them are substantially built of stone or brick ; and some of the best houses are built partly of both these materials. The state-house is a large stone building, which was erected in 1843-4, at an expense of nearly five thousand dollars. In the rear of this building, is a substantial stone prison. There are three commodious stone houses for public worship in the village—Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian ; nearly all of the professing christians in the place being attached to one or the other of these religious denominations.

At the base of the hill on which stand the principal dwelling houses, there are several large stone buildings, which are occupied as stores and warehouses. The dwellings of many of the citizens of Monrovia are not only comfortably, but elegantly, and some of them richly, furnished ; and some of the residents of this little bustling metropolis live in a style of ease and affluence, which does not comport with the contracted views of those persons, who regard a residence in Africa as necessarily associated with the almost entire privation of the good things of this life. For several years past,

there have been two newspapers published regularly at Monrovia ; the "Liberia Herald," and "Africa's Luminary." The population of Monrovia is about twelve hundred ; exclusive of native children and youths who reside in the families of the citizens.

New Georgia is a small township, located on the eastern side of Stockton Creek, about five miles from Monrovia. It is occupied principally by native Africans, who were formerly slaves. Upwards of two hundred of the liberated Africans who have been, or who now are, residents of New Georgia, were sent to Liberia by the United States Government, at different times. Many of these have married persons who were born in the United States ; and have thereby become more strongly identified with the Liberians, as citizens of the Republic. Some of them are partially educated ; and, a few years ago, one of them occupied a seat in the Legislature. As most of the citizens of New Georgia have taken the oath of allegiance, they are permitted to enjoy equal immunities with other citizens. A great portion of the vegetables which are used in Monrovia are raised at New Georgia.

Caldwell is situated on the eastern side of the St. Paul's river. The whole settlement, which is divided for convenience, into Upper and Lower Caldwell, is about six miles in length, extending along the bank of the river ; the nearest part to Monrovia being about nine miles distant. The houses are from one hundred yards to a quarter of a mile, or more, apart ; and, of course, this settlement has not much the appearance of a town. Some of the most enterprising farmers in Liberia reside at this place. The land about Caldwell is generally remarkably productive.

Virginia, or New Virginia, as it is sometimes called, is a new settlement, formed

principally in the early part of 1846. It is also on the St. Paul's river, opposite Caldwell. This is the site of the United States Receptacle for liberated Africans, erected in 1847.

Millsburg is the farthest settlement from the sea-coast of any in Liberia. It is situated on the northern bank of the St. Paul's river, about fourteen miles from its mouth, and about twenty miles from Monrovia. Like the other farming settlements, the houses generally are separated at a considerable distance from one another; so that, the whole township extends about a mile and a half along the bank of the river. Millsburg is perhaps the most beautiful, and one of the most healthy locations in Liberia. The land is remarkably good, and of easy cultivation. A flourishing Female Academy is in operation at this place, under the care of Mrs. Wilkins, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. And, on the opposite side of the river is White Plains, a mission station of the same Church.

Besides these settlements, there are numerous other points along the St. Paul's river, which are occupied by farmers; so that, the banks of this beautiful stream present, in many places, the appearance of agricultural industry and comfort.

Marshall is situated at the mouth of the Junk river, about thirty-five miles south of Monrovia. Most of the houses in this place are built along the sea-shore. This place is particularly noted for the manufacture of lime; which is obtained altogether from oyster and other shells. Most of the lime that is used in Liberia is made in the vicinity of Marshall. The river at this place abounds in oysters. And though they are not quite equal to those procured in some parts of the United States, yet they are quite palatable, when served up as they ought to be.

Edina is located on the northern bank of the St. John's river, about half a mile from its mouth. It is handsomely situated; and, in reference to the healthiness of the location, it is perhaps equal to most others in Liberia. Some of the citizens of Edina are engaged in the cultivation of exportable articles of produce.

Bassa Cove is located at the junction of the Benson river (a small stream) with the St. John's, nearly opposite Edina. Several of the citizens of this place also have given considerable attention to the cultivation of coffee, arrow-root, and ginger, during the last few years.

Bexley is situated on the northern side of the St. John's river, about six miles from its mouth. This place, like the settlements on the St. Paul's river, occupies a considerable extent of territory. It is divided into Upper and Lower Bexley; both together extending about four miles along the river. Bexley is a fine farming settlement; the land is excellent; and the location is comparatively healthy. Several of the citizens of this place are pretty actively engaged in cultivating articles for exportation. This is certainly one of the most interesting settlements in Liberia. The mission of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions is located at this place; also the head-quarters of the Southern Baptist Mission.

Greenville is situated at the mouth of the Sinou river, about one hundred and thirty miles by sea southeast of Monrovia. Like the settlement of Marshall, most of the houses are located along the sea-shore. Greenville presents a handsome appearance from the anchorage. It is one of the most healthy settlements in Liberia. The land in the immediate vicinity of Greenville, and indeed, of all the other settlements near the sea-shore, is much inferior to that on the banks of the rivers, several miles from their entrance into the ocean. Conse-

quently, those persons who expect to live by "the sweat of their brow," in the cultivation of the soil, will find it greatly to their advantage to locate beyond the sound of the breaking surf of the ocean.

Readsville is a small farming settlement, on the Sinou river, about five miles above Greenville. It was formed principally by the people who were manumitted by the late Mrs. Read of Mississippi.

In every settlement, there is one place, or more, of public worship, in which religious services are regularly held. And, in nearly every settlement, there is one regular day and Sunday school, or more. The principal deficiency in the system of education in Liberia, consists in the inability to procure the services of a sufficient number of competent teachers. I trust that the time is not far distant, when a more uniform, permanent, and effectual system of education will be in operation, in all the settlements in Liberia. Most of the schools are supported by benevolent societies in the United States; and most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who receive stated salaries from one or other of the Missionary Societies in the United States.

As the census has not been taken for several years, I cannot give the exact population of the different settlements, and the exact aggregate population of the Republic. I think, however, that the whole number of inhabitants of the Republic, exclusive of the aborigines, may be set down at about 4,000.

MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

The Colony of "Maryland in Liberia," which has always maintained a distinctive character, and which has always been under

a different government, from the Republic of Liberia, was established in the early part of the year 1834. Ever since that period, it has continued to progress in interest and importance; and, at present, it occupies a prominent position, as an asylum for the proscribed descendants of Ham; to whom the siren song of "My native land" loses its mellowing cadence in the thrilling, patriotic sound of "Sweet land of liberty."

This interesting Colony is located about two hundred and fifty miles by sea south-east from Monrovia. *Harper*, the principal town or settlement, is situated near the point of the Cape; (Cape Palmas, a bold projecting promontory, which is one of the most prominent points or land-marks on the western coast of Africa;) and, from the anchorage, it presents a handsome appearance. At the distance of about half a mile from Harper is the town of *East Harper*; in which are several beautiful sites for residences, commanding a fine view of the ocean, and of the adjacent hills and vales. Between these two villages, there are two large native towns, comprising several hundred houses, which present a marked contrast with the comfortable looking dwellings of the colonists. At the distance of about two and a half miles beyond East Harper is another settlement, called *Tubmantown*. Most of the land near the road between these two villages is occupied by the colonists; so that on both sides of this highway, many neat little cottages may be seen, and many handsome gardens and small farms.

The whole population of Maryland in Liberia, exclusive of aborigines, is about 900.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Commerce of Liberia.

To the commercial men of our country, Liberia presents herself as a theatre of extensive and lucrative business operations. To substantiate this position, let us look at the number and value of articles embraced in the present trade of Western Africa, and

which may be called the natural productions of that immense continent in the strictest sense of the term, as nature supplies them ready for the market, almost without the aid of man.

1. *Gold*, which is found at various points

of the coast, from the Gambia to the bight of Benin, and probably to a much greater extent—is obtained by the natives, by washing the sand, which is brought down from the mountains by the rivers. As the purest and richest veins lie much deeper than those which are worn away by the attrition of mountain streams, the mountains only need to be explored, and the veins worked by the aid of scientific skill, to open sources of unlimited wealth. Even now, the shipment of this article from Sierra Leone in a recent year, amounted in value to \$300,000.

2. *Palm Oil* is produced by the nut of the palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it, both in Europe and America, is daily increasing, and there is no doubt it will, ere long, become the most important article of trade. The average import into Liverpool of palm oil, for some years past, has been at least 15,000 tons, valued at about 400,000L. sterling.

3. *Camwood, red wood, bar wood*, and other dye-woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles East of Bassa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is seen except the camwood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to that settlement; roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the neighboring Kings will readily give their co-operation to a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of exports of these commodities to Europe and the United States, but it is very great, and employs a large number of vessels. One Liverpool house imported 600 tons in a single year, worth about \$50,000.

4. *Ivory* is procurable at all points, and constitutes an important staple of commerce. It is supposed that from \$150,000 to \$200,000 worth is annually exported.

Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions. The house, referred to above, imported, in three years, into Liverpool, of gum senegal nearly \$600,000.

Dyes, of all shades and hues, are abundant, and they have been proved to resist both acids and light, properties which no other dyes, that we know of, possess.

Besides these, may be specified wax, hides, horns, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, ground nuts, copper, mahogany, teak and gambia wood. When we reflect that these are merely the materials spontaneously furnished by nature, which may be increased indefinitely by the application of industry and science, we cannot but wonder at the extent and variety of the resources of that rich and beautiful country.

The amazing fertility of the soil affords

facilities for supplying some of the most important commercial wants, among which may be enumerated the following:

Cotton of a very beautiful staple, yielding two crops a year, is indigenous, and thrives for twelve or fourteen years in succession without renewal of the plant.

Coffee, of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha, is raised in Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It bears fruit from thirty to forty years, and yields ten pounds to the shrub yearly. A single tree in the garden of Col. Hicks, (colonist,) at Monrovia, is said, on reliable authority, to have yielded sixteen pounds at one gathering.

Sugar Cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance; and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to much greater perfection than in our Southern States.

Indigo, caoutchouc, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, limes, and many other articles, which are brought from tropical countries to this, might be added to the list. Indeed, there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal or greater excellence in Western Africa.

Here are the elements of wealth, the materials of an extensive and tempting commerce. Enterprize and capital, with proper protection from our government, are alone necessary to develop and make them available and profitable.

And what a market is thus opened for the exchange and sale of the innumerable products of the skill and manufactures of our people? Africa is estimated to contain one hundred and fifty millions of inhabitants. These are not only willing, but anxious to obtain the various articles of civilized nations, yea, it is to satisfy their thirst for these commodities that impel them forward in procuring victims for the accursed slave trade.

The favorable geographical position of Liberia, the elevating influence of her free and christian institutions; the industry, integrity and intelligence of her children, with constitutions adapted to that climate, and a similarity of color with the natives, will enable the Liberian to penetrate the interior with safety, and prosecute his trade in the bays and rivers of the coast, without suffering from the diseases which are so fatal to the white man.

Liberia then is the door of Africa, and we believe is not only destined to develop the agricultural and commercial resources of that mighty continent, but the means of regenerating her benighted millions, and amply repaying to our own land the expense she has already incurred or may incur in building up and sustaining, directly or indirectly, the Republic of Liberia.

Late from Liberia.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

MONROVIA,
April 19th, 1850.

DEAR SIR—I am gratified to learn that Mr. Gurley was favorably impressed by what he saw and heard in Liberia, and that he was able to impart much valuable information to the friends of colonization in the United States. Mr. Gurley had every facility afforded him, while here, to collect correct information respecting the present and future prospects of Liberia. And, as you may suppose, I am now exceedingly anxious to learn what impression his report has had upon the Executive and the Senate of the United States, with respect to the recognition of our independence.

I am aware that, at present, considerable excitement exists in the United States, especially in Congress, on the subject of Slavery, which I fear may operate against us, or retard the action of the Senate with respect to our recognition.

I hope, however, my fears are groundless. I am, indeed, encouraged from the favorable indications I notice of several of the American Journals. I see that the legislatures of two or three States have recommended our applications to the favorable consideration of Congress. We are, therefore strong in the hope that the Senate will not hesitate to ratify a Treaty of Commerce with us; and will extend to the *New Republic* some pecuniary assistance so much needed to enable us to develop the vast resources of this country.

Liberia, sir, is the offspring of American benevolence and philanthropy, and I feel that we still have a hold upon her sympathies, and that she will not coldly repulse us.

But it strikes me that the growing importance of the African trade alone ought to be sufficient to draw the attention of your Government to its interest in this quarter.

I am happy to be able to inform you that we have succeeded in purchasing and obtaining title deeds for three tracts of country north-west of Gallinas. Gallinas, proper, Cassa and Bollum, yet remain to be purchased to give all the territory up to Shebar, which when secured will enable us to extinguish, effectually, the slave trade from the windward coast.

I visit Gallinas next week in the Lark, for the purpose of closing negotiations for the purchase of the country. I am quite sanguine that I shall be able to bring the three tracts above named within the jurisdiction of Liberia. They will cost us a pretty round sum. To cover the purchase

of Gallinas we shall require about four thousand dollars. I beg, therefore, you will not fail to aid us with the amount mentioned in your favor of the 13th February, by the return Packet.

The "Chieftain" arrived at Sinou about two weeks ago. The immigrants, I understand, were landed in good health (excepting three or four old persons,) and fine spirits. The settlements in Sinou County are going ahead finely. I left Greenville on the 3d inst., and, therefore, missed the Chieftain by a few days—I had, however, given directions respecting their lands, &c., &c. The immigrants by the "Huma" have done well since their arrival, and have proved a great acquisition to Liberia—just the kind of persons we want.

What about a settlement at Blue Barre? Have you given up the idea of sending a company to form a settlement there? It is a fine eligible spot, and has many advantages, commercial and agricultural, over Greenville; and the natives are anxious to have Americans settle there.

It is rumored that the expedition daily expected from New Orleans, is destined for the Cove at Grand Bassa Point. I have had laid out there a town, and Mr. Benson has commenced the erection of temporary houses for the accommodation of emigrants.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,
Washington City.

LETTER FROM GEN. LEWIS.

MONROVIA,
April 23, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—By the Packet I forward to you the accounts from the colonial warehouse for the quarter ending 31st March.

I have the honor to inform you that the President has arranged all the difficulties which have hitherto existed with the Fishmen at Bassa Cove, and they and the natives of the country are anxious for a settlement to be made at the Cove. It is very desirable that one should be immediately formed there. The location has many advantages over any other part of the Bassa County; especially for landing cargoes. It will become a great commercial town, owing to the easy mode of communication, for at all seasons boats can land with the greatest safety. Several of the gentlemen of Edina and "Bassa Cove," are now turning their attention in that direction, and in a very short time, I am informed, there

will be erected there, one or more warehouses. Judge Benson with his usual enterprize, has taken the lead in laying the foundation for a settlement, and is now, at the suggestion of several gentlemen making preparations to receive immigrants. I hope you will send the next company by the packet to that place. We are anxious to have a town there, it will prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which frequently arise between our people and the Fishmen.

I wish it may be so, that the immigrants from New Orleans, can be settled there: If they are consigned to my care, and any discretionary authority is left to me, I shall try to influence the company to go to that place, and in case of their going, I will accompany them and assist in making them comfortable.

The immigrants by the packet, have with very few exceptions, had one or more attacks of fever—they are now, generally convalescent. I employed Dr. Baker to assist Dr. Roberts in attending them.

The "Chieftain" arrived at Sinou 6th inst., with her 168 immigrants—they were safely landed and well housed, they are anxious I am told, to be on their own lands.

We have no news worthy your attention. We are progressing, in our usual quiet way. Improvements are daily being made, and every month there are additions made to the number of our agriculturists.

We have succeeded in negotiating for three tracts of territory in the neighborhood of the Gallinas; Manna Rock to the southward, and "Gumbo" and "Matru" (in the Kittum Country) to the northward.

We hope in a short time to be able to procure the Gallinas.

Mr. N. D. Artist, of St. Louis, Missouri, wrote me last year, informing me that he was getting together a company to form a colony in Liberia, to be called Missouri; and wished me to recommend a place for the colony. I wrote him by the packet last voyage, and suggested to him "Little Cape Mount," since then I have had reasons to change that opinion: and hope you will say this much to him. I object to Little Cape Mount from the great inconvenience one is subject to in getting merchandize on shore; and by far, would recommend to him and his friends, Grand Cape Mount as a desirable country in every respect.

Edward J. Roye, Esq., one of our most enterprising and successful merchants visits the United States in the Packet. You will find him a true Liberian. Any attention you may show him, will be conferring a favor on me—Mr. J. E. Brown also: he will shortly on landing in the United States see you, he is truly an estimable young gentleman and worthy of any notice you may show him.

I beg your acceptance of an African hammock, which I have sent to the care of Dr. Hall.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Sec. and Tr. A. C. S.

Washington City, D. C.

Education in Liberia.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 1st June, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

"Resolved, That we approve of the plans proposed by the "Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia," (as set forth in the accompanying circular,) and most earnestly desire to see them carried into full execution."

CIRCULAR.

The "Trustees of Donations for education in Liberia" were incorporated by an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850. Its members are, His Excellency George N. Briggs, President; the Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Treasurer; the Hon. Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., Hon. William J. Hubbard, Hon. Joel Giles, Hon. Albert Fearing, and Amos A.

Lawrence, Esq. The Rev. Joseph Tracy, not a member of the Board, is Secretary.

The Trustees are authorized to "hold real and personal estate to the value of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of Collegiate Education in Liberia, by the establishment and support of one or more seminaries of learning, and also if necessary, to the training of proper instructors for the same, at the discretion of the Trustees."

The necessity of such a movement as that now announced, is obvious. The Republic of Liberia is now a regularly organized, sovereign and independent State, acknowledged as such by most of the leading nations of the earth, and bound to perform all the duties domestic and foreign, of such a State. Its population comprises only a few thousands of civilized colored people from the United States, and their descendants, whose means of education have been

limited; with more than a hundred thousand native Africans, who have just learned to understand the advantages of civilization, and who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Republic, in the hope of acquiring those advantages. A community founded so recently, and in such circumstances, must need pecuniary aid in establishing the necessary institutions of learning, civilization and religion; and the funds for that purpose can best be collected and managed in this country.

The Trustees design to give an education which shall qualify those who receive it for the study of the several learned professions, for the office of teachers and the various departments of public life, and for

the scientific practice of the useful arts; differing from collegiate education in this country, only as the different circumstances of that country may be found to require.

It is intended to invest the funds in a safe and productive manner in this country, and to apply the income to the support of an institution in Liberia, to be chartered by the government there, with such instructors as may be approved by this Board.

Donations in aid of this enterprize are requested, and may be made to the Treasurer in Boston, either directly, or through any member of the Board.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOSEPH TRACY, *Secretary*.
BOSTON, MAY 21, 1850.

Prospects in Virginia.

DURING the last month, Dr. Lugenbeel made a tour through a part of the State of Virginia, in company with the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, agent of the Virginia State Colonization Society, for the purpose of endeavoring to awaken greater interest in the colonization enterprize; especially among the free colored people of some of the principal cities in the State. Dr. Lugenbeel first went to Petersburg, where he met Mr. Slaughter; and in reference to his visit to that place, and his subsequent visits to Norfolk, Hampton, and Richmond, he says:

"During the four days I spent in Petersburg, I visited a considerable number of the most intelligent and influential free people of color there, most of whom, until lately, have been strongly opposed to emigrating to Liberia; notwithstanding they are aware that Petersburg is so well represented in Liberia; many of the leading men in the Republic, including the President, having formerly resided in that place. A very considerable change has evidently taken place in the minds of the free colored people generally in that city. Many of them are seriously considering the subject of emigration; and I think it highly probable that within a year from this time, a goodly number of them will not only be willing but de-

sirous to emigrate to the new Republic. Of course I conversed fully and freely with them, gave them information about Liberia, and left them to think over the matter, and to become fully persuaded in their minds respecting the advantages and disadvantages of a residence in that country.

On Saturday, the 1st instant, Mr. Slaughter and myself visited Hampton, for the purpose of attending the Baptist General Association of Virginia. Though the Association had much business before it, to be despatched during the few days which had been set apart for the session; yet we were kindly invited to address the members on the subject of African colonization, at the opening of the afternoon session. Mr. Slaughter occupied forty minutes in a very eloquent and interesting address; and, at the expiration of the remaining twenty minutes of the hour that we had fixed as the limit of our addresses, I gave way, but being urged to 'go on,' I continued my remarks ten or fifteen minutes longer. After which a spirited debate arose respecting the constitutionality of taking any action on the subject of colonization by the Association, as was proposed in a resolution offered by one of the members. And, in order to avoid a violation of the constitution, the Association resolved itself into a coloniza-

tion meeting; when a resolution commendatory of the cause of colonization was passed; and, at the suggestion of one of the preachers, a collection was taken up.

Our Baptist brethren certainly are entitled to our most hearty thanks for the kind reception they gave us, for the courteous and affectionate manner in which they treated us, and for their patient attention to our addresses and the cause in which we were engaged, to the neglect, for the time being, of the legitimate business of the Association.

By request of the officers of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Southern Baptist Church, I attended the anniversary meeting of that Society on Monday night, and delivered an address on the subject of missionary labors in Africa.

On Sunday the 2d inst., I met a large number of the free colored people of Norfolk at the African Methodist Church, and spent about three hours in familiar conversation with them about Liberia. Several of these persons are getting ready to embark in the Liberia Packet in July; and others, I think, will follow in the fall. On Sunday night, the Rev. Mr. Hoffman of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, preached a very interesting sermon at Christ's Church in Norfolk, in which he gave very encouraging statements respecting

the progress of Liberia during the last year. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Slaughter, who occupied about half an hour in delivering an eloquent colonization address.

From Norfolk we went to Richmond; and, on Sunday the 9th inst., by the kind invitation of the Rev. Mr. Ryland, President of Richmond College, Mr. Slaughter and myself had the privilege of addressing about one thousand colored persons at the First African Baptist Church, of which Mr. Ryland is the pastor. And, in the afternoon, I met, by appointment, a considerable number of free colored persons, and spent about two hours in conversation with them about Liberia.

At Richmond I had a very pleasant interview with His Excellency, Governor Floyd, who manifested a lively interest in the cause of colonization; and who seemed to be pleased to have an opportunity to converse with one who, from personal observations, could tell him all about the little African Republic.

On the whole, I think that the colonization cause is rapidly gaining favor in the Old Dominion, among both white and colored persons; and that the time is not far distant when the free people of color in Virginia will generally become fully awake to the advantages of emigrating to the young and interesting Republic of Liberia."

Extract

FROM A LETTER FROM PRES. ROBERTS TO DR. LUGENBEEL, DATED MONROVIA, APRIL 24, 1850.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that foreign traders upon our coast have at length been taught to respect our commerce and revenue laws. Captain Murry, a few days ago, paid the duties arising upon the cargo of his vessel trading on the Liberian coast. Captain Knowles has done the same. And Mr. Lawrence is at present here for the same purpose. Thus you see we have quietly gained one important point, and overcome an obstacle from which we anticipated serious difficulties. This difficulty settled, greatly increases the importance and resources of the government. Our pub-

lic affairs, generally, are progressing quietly and in order.

We have recently added, by purchase, several important tracts of country in the neighborhood of Gallinas to our territory. And I hope in a few days to be able to extinguish the native title to all the territories lying between Cape Mount and Shebar. I shall visit Gallinas for that purpose next week."

By the foregoing extract it will be perceived that while the little Republic of Liberia is gaining favor abroad, it is not losing influence at home; but, on the contrary, is

commanding the respectful consideration of foreign traders; many of whom, until lately, were in the habit of disregarding the tariff regulations of the government, which was a source of much annoyance to the local authorities. The important point which has been gained, to which reference is made

in the foregoing extract, is not the result of the force of arms, but of the steadily increasing influence of the Liberia Government, conducted, as it is, on the principles of equity, and regulated by laws based on truth and justice.

J. W. L.

Remarks on Colonization.

"REMARKS ON THE COLONIZATION OF THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, by the free negroes of the United States, and the consequent civilization of Africa, and the suppression of the Slave Trade. New York: W. L. Burroughs, steam power press printer, 113 Fulton Street."

Such is the title of a pamphlet of 67 pages, which has just been issued from the press, and put into circulation. The first 12 pages are taken up with discussing the proposal recently made to Congress to build *four steamships*, to run between the Atlantic ports of the United States and the Republic of Liberia. The remainder is filled with testimonies gathered from the highest sources of the value and success of the scheme of African Colonization. No person can rise from the perusal of this able and interesting pamphlet, without being convinced that the United States government ought at once to adopt the scheme, as a source of national wealth, and a means of national honor.

In all parts of the country, we perceive that the friends of Liberia look upon this four-steamships scheme, as fraught with immense promise. The public sentiment of the country is decidedly in favor of

colonization, and of national and state appropriations for carrying it on.

All admit the impossibility of achieving the great end we have in view by the present means. They are, and are seen to be, inadequate. We look, and the friends of the cause have *always* looked, to some more extensive measures, to more enlarged resources and increased facilities.

These proposed steamships certainly offer facilities for transportation sufficiently enlarged for the present. Indeed it has been objected, that they are too large; that it would not be safe to Liberia, nor humane to the emigrants to send over so many in a single year. And we readily admit the truth of this remark, provided nothing more is done for them than to land them in Liberia. But it cannot for a moment be supposed that we would consent to any such operation. Before the steamships begin to run, preparations must be made in Liberia for the reception of emigrants; lands must be laid off; houses must be built; farms opened; provisions gathered, and every thing possible done for their comfort.

But it may be asked, where is the money to come from to do all these things? We may not be able to answer this question satisfactorily. Indeed we do not know exactly ourselves where it is to come from. We have however this general belief, that if colonization is of God, (as it undoubtedly is,) and the time has come for enlarged operations, He will grant enlarged means. An immense work is to be done. It involves the temporal and eternal welfare of more than 150,000,000 of immortal beings. His providences have long been gathering and pointing to the means for their salvation. Now we believe he has designs of enlarged good. Time flies rapidly; what is done for the present, and the coming generation, must be attempted soon. He has the hearts of all men in His hands. He sways the destiny of nations, as well as individuals. We therefore cannot doubt but that in His kind providence, the means to carry on colonization as fast and as far as is prudent and safe, will be abundantly supplied.

But while we rely upon this general confidence, we think there are indications that the State Legislatures will render assistance to an almost unlimited extent. When it is made manifest, that colonization can and will be prosecuted on a scale of grandeur and magnificence equal to its merits, the whole country will unite in favor and liberality.

We may be too sanguine in our expectations. We may be doomed to disappointment. But if we are, there is one thing more to be considered, which has an important bearing upon both the above objections to the scheme. *We have the control of the number of emigrants who may be sent in these steamships.* We are not bound to send any specific number. *They* are bound to take as many as we want to send. But we shall take good care not to send more *than the Republic can safely receive*; nor more than we have the means of paying the passage of, and comfortably settling in Liberia? This is our safe-guard.

Let it be remembered that it will be some two or three years before the steamships will be ready for operations. This will give time for consideration, for preparation, and for gathering up the resources for a grand demonstration of what can be done. The work is worthy of a nation's energy! why may we not hope that it will receive it?

Does any one say "the time has not yet come?" Are you sure of it? Is not this the day of great things! How rapid has been the march of improvement during the last few years! Who can predict what is next to come? Is it not a fact that the government of Liberia is now firmly established? Do they not want more citizens of education and influence? Are there not thousands of acres of the richest land

there, waiting for cultivation? Have we not all been for years looking to the time when the work of colonization should be carried on with means and resources adequate to the greatness of the work? How much longer then shall we wait before we make the attempt to summon these means, and enter on these enlarged operations. Has not the time fully come? We are persuaded it has, and we are ready to buckle on the harness and make

the attempt! It will require zeal, industry and perseverance to arouse the attention demanded, but we are ready for the undertaking, and will try what can be done. And we are glad that there is a feeling in the country which is alive to the work, and is ready to join us. May this feeling continue and increase, and may the most sanguine hopes of the friends of colonization soon have a full and glorious realization.

Encouragement from afar.

WE have rarely received any donations with so much exquisite pleasure as the amount referred to in the following letter, which, as will be seen by the acknowledgment in the receipts, was contributed by about fifty individuals, many of them missionaries and teachers and their pupils, among the Choctaws.

We publish the letter entire, hoping it will stir up the minds of others, more favorably situated, to do likewise.

PINE RIDGE,
Choctaw Nation,
May 22, 1850.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have long felt a deep interest in the cause of African Colonization, and have often wished I could do something to aid it. Recently I determined on commencing a subscription, not knowing how I should succeed. I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the result is better than I anticipated.

Inclosed is a draft on the Treasurer of the Board of Missions of

the General Assembly for \$152 50—the amount of the subscriptions. From the little experiment I have made, I am satisfied that the funds of the Society could be greatly increased, if pastors, and others interested in the object, would circulate subscription papers, or take up collections.

I never until recently, saw so clearly the hand of a wonderworking Providence in causing the wrath of man to work the glory of God. Missionaries have been raised up for Africa, (and the only ones that can labor there,) in a way that few had looked for them: and in some important respects, they have had the best possible training for their work.

Please send one copy of the African Repository to each of the following:

Rev. R. D. POTTS, Armstrong Academy, Mr. C. F. STUART, Mayhew, Doaksville, Rev. J. H. CARR, Doaksville, E. HOTCHKIN, and A. REID, Doaksville; Post Library, Fort Towson—Choctaw Nation.

Inclosed is a draft (\$2) in payment for the copies for Rev. R. D. POTTS, and Rev. J. H. CARR.—The other four copies, please send gratis.

The Society I am confident will not lose by it. Had it not been for the copy you have sent me for several years, you probably would not have received the enclosed drafts.

May the Lord bless and prosper the cause of African Colonization.

Yours truly,

C. KINGSBURY.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Movement among the Colored People of Cincinnati.

Attention is directed to the following movement:

OHIO IN AFRICA.

At a meeting of colored citizens of Cincinnati, held on the 14th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, believing, that with all the exertions on our part, and the assistance of those friendly to our elevation, we must despair of ever seeing the prejudice manifested against our people done away in the United States, for centuries yet to come, from two ostensible reasons:

First, As no colored persons ever voluntarily emigrated to this country, but were brought here in chains, consequently, we that are here, are either slaves or their descendants; and being thus situated, the vain *pride* of the white race will never admit the *social equality* of a people who are their bondsmen, or whose fathers have been their slaves.

Second, We believe all nations, or men, are respected according to their ability to control, by *numbers*, or *intelligence*; we, possessing neither, can never expect to enjoy a *political equality* where we must fail to command and enforce respect.

Under these considerations, having feelings and aspirations such as other men, we feel it to be a duty

which we owe to posterity, to seek a home where we may be free and our children reared under the blessings of liberty. Other nations have colonized and prospered, and why not we? When blessed with the same advantages, we are equal to any and inferior to none. Therefore,

Resolved, That we believe that Liberia offers to the oppressed children of Africa a home where they may be free: and that it is the only place where we can establish a nationality, and be acknowledged as men by the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the present meeting enter into the organization of an Association for the purpose of emigrating to the territory now being purchased on the coast of Africa, by CHARLES McMICKEN, Esq., of this city, for the colored people of Ohio.

Resolved, That we believe it expedient, before emigrating to Liberia, to send out efficient agents to examine the country, and bring back some satisfactory report to our people.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in several of the papers of this city.

ELIAS P. WALKER,

Chairman.

WM. BYRD, Secretary.

General Synod of the Ref. Protestant Dutch Church on Colonization.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

Wednesday, June 5, 1850.

Governor Pinney, agent of the New York Colonization Society, addressed the Synod to this effect:—

There is a propriety, Mr. President,

in assisting those who are engaged in the cause of freedom upon the coast of Africa, upon or about the 4th of July. Yet at that time citizens are absent from home in large numbers, and farmers are very busily employed. On this account it would

be better perhaps that the collections for this Society be taken in the winter. We would not object however to the usual season, so that the collection be made.

Of your body, forty-five churches have taken collections during the past year, and the amount contributed has been about \$1,000. Of all evangelical churches, throughout this State, however, only one in twenty has contributed. Yet the indications for the present year are favorable. And there is at this moment peculiar need of all the funds that can be raised. The constitution of our colonies into an independent republic creates a need for a new and more intelligent class of colonists. These must consist of our people of color. And it is important to remark that such are now offering themselves to the Society in large numbers. Governor Pinney here read from a letter from Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a list of the applications for passage which are made to the Society from different places. The whole number amounted to 238, and these, with very few exceptions, are not liberated slaves, but free. The interest which this class feel in the emigration which this Society is conducting, proceeded Governor Pinney, is manifestly increasing. Emigrants,

who have temporarily returned very much increased in wealth, have, by their representations, very much conduced to this result. The very class we need are thus offering themselves, and we only want the means of sending them. I request your body to recommend our Society to your churches.

It was thereupon *Resolved*, That this Synod have heard of the great and rapidly growing interest in this great field of charity, manifested by the vote of an annual appropriation of \$30,000 in one State, and the increased contributions in all the States—as also by the increasing number of free colored men who offer themselves, and of slaves offered by their masters, for emigration to the colony of Liberia, with the highest satisfaction.

Resolved, That this Synod continue to regard this institution with the same favor which they have shown by their approving and commending resolutions through so many consecutive years, and hope our churches will continue to take a leading part in supporting it.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the churches to take up a collection in aid of the funds of this Society on the Sabbath nearest to the 4th of July, or at any other convenient time.

From the Minutes.

Items of Intelligence.

EDUCATION IN SIERRA LEONE.—Accounts of a recent date from Sierra Leone, inform us that some hundreds of liberated African children, who have been collected in schools at the expense of the government, are to be transferred to the Church Missionary Society, on condition that they receive industrial, as well as intellectual and moral instruction. The Society is to select an industrial agent, whose salary is to be paid by the government. The government has

also granted one hundred pounds for the purchase of the necessary agricultural implements, and land for the establishment of model farms in connexion with the schools. A grammar school was established about four years ago. Nearly five hundred pounds have already been paid to this Institution by the Africans, a fact which shows how anxious they are to have their children enjoy the advantages of a sound Scriptural education. At Fourah-bay there is an in-

stitution for training native catechists. The course of study pursued would seem to be quite elevated.

SLAVERS.—From 1840 to 1848, the English men-of-war captured 625 vessels, containing 38,803 slaves, of whom near 4,000 died before an adjudication. The latest advices from Sierra Leone to the 15th of February, represent the slave trade to be as flourishing as ever.

OPPOSITION TO COLONIZATION.—The late Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincinnati, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Vashon, a colored man of Pittsburgh, passed a resolution declaring the American Colonization Society a twin sister of slavery, inimical to the best interests of the free colored population of the country, and as unworthy the support of the churches. Amendments were proposed, and a little show of opposition, but a thrilling speech from Henry Gloster, of Michigan, (colored, as also Messrs. Peck and Vashon,) who was called for, aroused the feeling, and the original resolution was passed with but two or three dissenting voices.

MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Rev. JOHN SEYS, who is about to enter upon the duties of its travelling agent. Mr. SEYS was for many years the principal of the Methodist Episcopal Mission on the Coast of Africa, and is well acquainted with the whole subject of colonization in all its bearings, both as regards this country and Africa. He is a gentleman of talents and eloquence, and admirably fitted for the situation to which he has been appointed. His object will be to call the attention of the people in every portion of the State to the merits of the cause, and to obtain contributions of money and accessions of emigrants. We cordially wish him success, and earnestly recommend him to those to whom it is his purpose to address himself.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* writes that a small lot of cotton from Africa has just been received by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and has caused considerable exultation and speculation on the part of the manufacturers, who are anticipating large supplies of this important article of trade from Africa. It appears that Duncan, the celebrated traveller, just before his death, obtained from the "sable monarch of Dahomey" a specimen of the "native indigenous cotton."

In the state in which the natives had gathered it from the pods, Mr. Duncan packed ten pounds in a keg, and shipped it in a French vessel going to France. It arrived in Manchester only last week, and the specimen is said to exhibit two excellent qualities. It is of a clear good color, and its staple is fine. It is to be ginned and then exhibited to the trade. It is believed that in a few years the west coast of Africa will compete, to a very considerable extent, with the United States in the supply of the raw material of this great staple.

So mote it be. The world is wide enough for us all.

RESEARCHES IN AFRICA.—*Paris, May 1.* I have just received a letter from a friend who is residing in Tripoli. The letter is dated the 28th of March, and gives some interesting details respecting Mr. Richardson, the enterprising African traveller. Mr. Richardson, it appears, left Tripoli on the morning of Good Friday for the interior of Africa. The transport of the boat for navigating the lakes has been a source of great anxiety and immense difficulty. It has to be conveyed a four months' journey over the burning sands of Africa before it reaches Lake Tshad. The Admiral at Malta has constructed a beautiful craft, broad in the beam and as light as cork on the water. Mr. Richardson and his German travelling companions proceed first to Mourzouk by the route of Migdal, not yet travelled by Europeans; afterwards from Mourzouk to Ghat, and thence through the country of the Surtanieks to Aheer and ———, where they will remain till the termination of the rainy season in the tropics, which lasts fully three months, and during which all human labor is suspended. This season of fever terminated, Mr. Richardson and Drs. Barker and Overweg will proceed to Karon and Tukkaton, the principal cities of Soudan and of the Fellentals empire. They will then turn eastward to Bornou, when they will explore the waters to Lake Tshad; and if anything happen to the boat *en route* they will construct a new one, being well provided with tools and other boat-building apparatus. The shores of the Tshad being explored, Drs. Barker and Overweg will separate from Mr. Richardson, the two former proceeding further east towards the Mountains of the Moon and the eastern coast of Africa, and the last returning north to the Mediterranean on the old Bornou route.

Mr. Richardson is expected to return to Tripoli in the course of a year and a half, but of course the period of the return of his companions cannot be brought within the same compass, nor even conjectured.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

U. S. SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

Monrovia Roads, Mar. 18, 1850.

The brig Lowder is on the eve of sailing for New York, and I avail myself of the opportunity to inform you that we have just heard of the death of Mrs. Bastion, wife of the Rev. Mr. Bastion, superintendent of the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this Republic.

On our arrival here, a few days since, we found Mrs. B. quite ill with the African fever, but no one thought her in danger; she was visited by several of our medical officers. On Saturday I called myself; on Sunday I was informed she was doing well, and on Sunday night she died. This afflictive dispensation must fall heavily indeed upon the Rev. Mr. Bastion, who is now absent in the United States,* and who is thus doubly bereaved, having lost since his arrival in Africa his only child. As this will probably be the first intimation he will have of the loss he has sustained, it will no doubt be satisfactory to him to be assured that during her illness his wife met with all the attention it was in the power of christian friendship to bestow. The efforts of the colonists to be useful were unremitting, while the care of a sister missionary, Mrs. Wilkins, was constant and unceasing.

It seems to me that the Methodist mission

has been peculiarly unfortunate in its members here. I have several times visited the grave yard of this town, and have been forcibly struck with the number of graves of missionaries; and yet, in spite of this frightful mortality, this certain death, or premature old age, there are found enough to step forward and fill up the ranks thus thinned by disease and death. While I cannot but admire the heroism of such offerings, I much doubt the obligation to make them.

Nothing can be more evident than that this is emphatically the land of the negro. Here he will grow, strengthen and flourish, while to the white man it is truly the land of the shadow of death. Persons with good constitutions and good health, may, with the exercise of prudence, manage to get along for a short time, perhaps for a few years, but in the end must be conquered.

It gives me pleasure to say that our squadron generally is in good health, for the coast of Africa. But those of us who have been out here a long time begin to feel most sensibly the blighting, wasting influence of this deadly climate, and await with anxiety our expected relief. No less fortunate than thankful shall we be, if we are spared to return to our homes alive, and with constitutions unimpaired.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN O. BRADFORD,

Purser U. S. N.

Vessel for Liberia.

THE Liberia Packet is expected more for Liberia, with emigrants and supplies to sail this day, July 1st, from Balti-||

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of May, to the 20th of June, 1850.

MASSACHUSETTS.		Cash, Cash, each 50 cts., Cash,	
Boston—Donation from the Mass.		20 cts.	2 70
Col. Soc., \$500, from "a Yeoman," of Worcester County, Mass., \$500, by Rev. Joseph Tracy, Sec.	1,000 00	Middleborough—Cash.....	25
By Capt. George Barker:—			1,018 30
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		VERMONT.	
Nantucket—Hon. J. Mitchell, S. Kelley, each \$2, Cash, 25 cts., Cash, 10 cts., Cash, 50 cts., Mrs. Ann Folger, \$1, H. Coffin, \$5, Dr. E. P. Fearing, \$2....	12 85	Walpole—Capt. John Cole, \$12, J. N. Knapp, W. G. Wyman, Judge Vose, each \$1, being a balance to constitute Rev. E. Barstow and Rev. Mr. Tilden, life members of the Am. Col. Soc., by John Cole, Esq.....	15 00
Falmouth—Hon. J. Jenkins, \$2, Mrs. Lincoln, 50 cts.	2 50	Burlington—Legacy left the Am.	
Wareham—Cash, Cash, Cash,			

* The last account received, so far as our knowledge extends, was that the Rev. Mr. Bastion had left Monrovia for England, and that probably he would visit the United States before he returned to Africa. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, at the recent anniversary of the Colonization Society, spoke very favorably of the high estimation in which Mr. Bastion was held by the citizens of the new Republic.—*Com. Adv.*

Col. Soc., by the late Samuel Hickok, of Burlington, per Jas. W. Hickok, Exr. 500 00

CONNECTICUT.

North Branford—Rev. George I. Wood. 2 00

NEW YORK.

New York City—Appropriation by the New York State Col. Soc., to meet the expenses of thirty emigrants to Liberia. 1,500 00

Sag Harbor—Charles T. Dering, Esq. 10 00

1,510 00

VIRGINIA.

Marshall Academy, near Guyandotte—John Laidley, Esq., Rev. Josiah B. Poage, James Holderby, Esq., Col. W. Buffington, Robert Holderby, each \$5, by Rev. J. B. Poage. 25 00

Newtown—Mrs. M. B. Harrison, annual donation. 10 00

35 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

By Rev. Jesse Rankin :—

Lexington—Andrew Hunt, Roswell A. King, Robert Foster, each \$10, Jas. M. Leach, \$5. 35 00

KENTUCKY.

Masonville—Jas. Lashbrooks, Esq. 4 00

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville—Part of a residuary bequest to the Am. Col. Soc., by the Rev. John Bowman, deceased, of the Holston Conference of the M. E. Church, South, by Rev. S. Patten. 600 00

OHIO.

Marietta—From Mrs. T. Backus, to constitute A. L. Guiteau, Esq., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 30 00

INDIANA.

By Rev. James Mitchell :—

Marion Co.—C. Axtel, Esq., \$3, D. McGuire, Esq., Judge Blackford, J. W. Hamilton, Esq., each \$2, H. Goodman, E. W. H. Ellis, L. S. Johnson, J. Hall, J. Morrison, J. M. Sharp, each \$1, Miss Dinsmore, 25 cts., S. Merrel, Esq., \$5, on life membership. 20 25

Charlestown—Collection in the M. E. Church. 2 00

Cass Co.—Wm. Brown, Esq., \$5, Mrs. Carter, E. B. Strong, D. A. Morrison, H. DeWolf, J. Ballantine, W. F. Rowan, Judge Patterson, A. Young, D. Cowan,

J. M. Warren, G. W. Blackmore, W. Chase, Mrs. Wright, each \$1, D. Dunn, M. Post, D. Dunn, J. M. Daniel, J. B. Thompson, Dr. Culberson, J. Evans, Judge Biddle, J. Spear, Mr. Clendenning, R. E. McMin, J. Rodgers, J. W. Fuller, each 50 cts.; Mr. Martin, 95 cts., Mr. Duncle & Mr. Douglass, ea. 25 cts., Sundries, 40 cts. 26 35

Delphi—M. Cherrie, Dr. Blachard, A. Phelps, Wm. M. Spras, E. Lister, J. Boyland, Miss R. Price, each \$1, C. W. Colton, Esq., \$5, Mr. Wm. Barrans, \$2, S. D. McIntosh, M. Dibble, J. C. Thrawk, Mr. Pigman, Mr. Dunkle, Dr. S. Grimes, R. H. Milroy, \$3 50, Sundries in small sums, \$1 65, Cash, \$3. 22 15

70 75

MISSISSIPPI.

Louisville—L. Keese, Esq., donation, \$30 of which to constitute the Rev. John Micou a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. 50 00

ARKANSAS.

Collections in the Choctaw Nation, through Rev. C. Kingsbury :—

Pine Ridge—Miss H. Bennett, \$10, Rev. C. Kingsbury, E. S. Town, Miss H. Goulding, each \$5, Mrs. E. M. Kingsbury, \$3. 28 00

Doakesville—J. R. Berthelet, Rev. J. H. Carr, each \$5, Mrs. D. Alsobrook, \$3, H. K. Copeland, \$2, H. B. Hadden, \$1 50, Wm. Thompson, \$1. 17 50

Fort Towson—Col. J. J. Abercrombie, Rev. S. Corley, Wm. Allen, each \$3, Dr. Madison, Mrs. Agnew, Wm. Cock, each \$2, Lieut. Myers, Lieut. English, Lieut. Updegraph, Wm. Agnew, each \$1, Cash, 50 cts. 19 50

Mayhew—Mr. C. F. Stuart, \$15, Mrs. J. S. Stuart, \$5. 20 00

Spencer Academy—Rev. A. Reid, C. Stevens, each \$5, J. Webb, Colored Woman, each \$3, Miss Susan Dutcher, F. H. Judson, Miss E. Morrison, each \$2, Rev. C. R. Gregory, Cash, Jos. Bets, J. E. Dwight, Miss E. Dwight, Miss Mary Chiffy, each \$1. 28 00

Good Water—Rev. E. Hotchkiss, T. Everidge, each \$5, Mrs. P. Hotchkiss, \$3, Miss C. Fay,

\$2 50, Miss A. Hosmer, Wm. Fields, each \$2, Miss H. M. Hotchkin, Dick Folsom, Anna Folsom, G. G. Holmes, each \$1.....	23 50
<i>Armstrong Academy</i> —Rev. R. D. Potts, Mrs. L. A. Potts, each \$5, Rev. P. P. Brown, \$4, Rev. C. C. Copeland, \$2.....	16 00
	152 55
Total Contributions....	\$4,022 50

FOR REPOSITORY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Pittsfield</i> —James A. Treat, Esq., to August, '51.....	5 00
VERMONT.— <i>Ryegate</i> —John McLure, for '50, \$1, William McLure, for '50, \$1. <i>Ludlow</i> —Dea. Leonard Ross, to July, '50, \$1, Surry Ross, to July, '50, \$1.....	4 00
MASSACHUSETTS.— <i>Nantucket</i> —By Capt. George Barker: Edward Mitchell, George Cobb, Hon. Wm. Barney, each \$1, to May, '51, Capt. David Paddock, \$2, to May, '52, Heman Crocker, Capt. David Baxter, Capt. David N. Edwards, Dea. Edward R. Folger, each \$1, to May, '51, Charles G. Coffio, \$5, to May, '55, Capt. Robert M. Joy, \$2, to May, '52, George Myrick, Wm. Hadwen, each \$1, to May, '51, Henry A. Kelly, \$5, to May, '55, Frederick Gardner, \$1, to May, '51. <i>Edgartown</i> —Hon. Leavit Thaxter, to May, '52, \$2, Dea. H. P. Mayhew, John Vinson, each \$1, to May, '51, Rev. C. G. Hatch, to May, '51, 50 cents, Postmaster, to May, '51, \$1, Ed. Gazette, 50 cents, to May, '50, Daniel Fellows, Esq., to May, '50, \$1. <i>Falmouth</i> —Miss Anna Lewis, Hon. John Jenkins, each \$1, to May, '51, Elijah Swift, \$10, to May, '60, Oliver C. Swift, to May, '55, \$5, Rev. B. Otheman, Mrs. Susan D. Dimmick, G. Gould, Mrs. L. L. Swift, each \$1, to May, '51. <i>Wareham</i> —Capt. Geo. Gibbs, Rev. Mr. Horton, Postmaster, Sylvanus Bourne, S. F. Morse, Oliver Washburn, Mrs. Sylva Swift, each \$1, to May, '51. <i>East Wareham</i> —Lewis Kenney, \$2, to May, '52,	

Francis Carr, \$1, to May, '51. <i>Middleborough</i> —Rev. Ebenezer Nelson, John H. Goddard, Geo. Vaughn, Allen Thatcher, Rev. Israel W. Putnam, Dea. E. Briggs, Dea. Joseph T. Wood, each \$1, to May, '51. <i>New Bedford</i> —Chas. W. Morgan, W. J. Rotch, each \$1, to June, '51. <i>Mattapoisett</i> —John A. Lebaron, Seth Freeman, Wilson Barstow, each \$1, to June, '51. <i>Sandwich</i> —Capt. Wm. Stutson, C. C. P. Waterman, Postmaster, C. B. H. Fessenden, Charles Southack, each \$1, to June, '51.....	79 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.— <i>Washington City</i> —David A. Hall, Esq., for '50.....	1 00
VIRGINIA.— <i>Petersburgh</i> —Thomas Bolling, to June, '51, \$1, James M. Auter, to June, '51, \$1....	2 00
SOUTH CAROLINA.— <i>Charleston</i> —Rev. A. A. Porter, to 8th June, '50.....	5 00
GEORGIA.— <i>Macon</i> —Rev. Seneca G. Bragg, to April, '50, \$1. <i>Savannah</i> —Garson Frasher, to July, '51, \$1, A. Bourk, to July, '51, \$1.....	3 00
FLORIDA.— <i>Apalachicola</i> —Judge Baker, to June, '51.....	1 00
KENTUCKY.— <i>Owensborough</i> —Issam Howard, to May, '51....	1 00
TENNESSEE.— <i>Lebanon</i> —James Caruth, Esq., to April, '51....	1 00
OHIO.— <i>Dallasburgh</i> —John Spence, to May, '51, \$1, Geo. Shields, to May, '51, \$1. <i>Loveland</i> —J. Milton Dyer, to May, '51, \$1.....	3 00
INDIANA.— <i>Delphi</i> —S. D. McIntosh, Esq., M. Dibble, Esq., Dr. J. R. Blanchard, Miss R. Price, each 50 cts., to 1st June, '51, \$2. <i>Pittsburgh</i> —C. W. Colton, Esq., to 1st June, '51, 50 cents.....	2 50
ILLINOIS.— <i>Lytleville</i> —Hon. John More, to Jan. '51.....	5 00
MISSISSIPPI.— <i>Louisville</i> —Rev. John Micou, to May, '51, \$2. <i>Danville</i> —Rev. J. B. Stafford, to April, '51, \$5.....	7 00
ARKANSAS.— <i>Doakesville</i> —Rev. R. D. Potts, to June, '51, \$1, Rev. J. H. Carr, to June, '51, \$1....	2 00

Total Repository..... 121 50

Total Contributions.....4,022 55

Aggregate Amount.....4,144 05

**Notice to Postmasters, in regard to postage on the
Repository.**

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,

April 15, 1850.

SIR:—With a view of determining the amount of postage, properly chargeable upon the "African Repository and Colonial Journal," the copy submitted by you, a few days since, has been examined in connection with the *law* regulating the postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and Magazines.

By the 2d and 16th sections of the act of 1845, a Newspaper is defined to be any printed publication, issued in numbers consisting of not more than two sheets and not exceeding 1,900 square inches in size : such publication must be issued at short stated intervals, of not more than a month, and convey intelligence of passing events.

Thus it will be perceived, that the contents, size and regular day of publication, rather than the form, must be taken into consideration in classing the work with postage. The Journal in question being regularly issued once a month, on not exceeding 1,900 square inches of paper ; and being devoted to the collecting of intelligence from various parts of the world, and disseminating the same among those interested in the colonization cause, is, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, under the provisions of the act above quoted, subject to newspaper postage only.

You are, therefore, authorized to say to the Postmaster of this City, and others interested, that a copy of your Journal has been submitted to the Postmaster General, and by his direction, is to be classed as a newspaper in regard to postage.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ HENRY WARREN,

2d Assistant P. M. General.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

Washington, D. C.

FOURTH OF JULY COLLECTIONS.

THE within pages contain resolutions passed by several religious bodies requesting the Ministers of their several denominations to take up collections for Colonization, on the Sabbath preceding or succeeding the approaching Fourth of July. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society it was—

Resolved, That we most respectfully call the attention of the *Clergy* of all denominations in all parts of the country to the time-honored custom of taking up collections for this cause on or about the Fourth of July, and that we earnestly invoke their aid in carrying forward the interests of the Society at the present time.


We have usually issued a call of this kind about this season of the year. These annual appeals have seldom been unheard. Thousands of dollars have they brought into the Treasury. To the efforts of Ministers of the Gospel, in submitting to their respective congregations the claims of Colonization, much of the success which has crowned the enterprise is to be attributed. It is the most effective and the cheapest agency which we can employ. It has never been needed more than at the present time. The Churches are ready to contribute. "But whom shall we send and who will go for us," all over the land, and gather up their offerings? None can do this so well, so efficiently and so quickly and economically as the Pastors of the flocks!

Their contributions are all needed now. The Packet will shortly sail again for Liberia, say about July 1st, and there are upwards of *two hundred* applicants for a passage in her. But the Society is so much in debt for those already sent this year (393) that we cannot take any for whose expenses the means are not provided.

Ministers of mercy to the perishing, shall these people be detained in this country for the want of \$50 each? Have you given their condition and prospects all the consideration which they demand? Will you not commend them to the prayers, the affections and the liberality of your respective congregations?

The work cannot go forward without *means*, and the means cannot be so readily obtained in any other way. Oh what a joyful hour it would be for hundreds of *candidates* for emigration, if every pulpit in this land were to speak out the wants of the Society, and every Minister were to arouse in the hearts of his people the stirrings of a liberal benevolence!

It is in the power of every Minister to touch the springs of life in other men; to give direction to their opinions and conduct, and to control in a great measure their *charities*. It is not in vain, therefore, that we entreat them to think of this great enterprise; to bring it before their people, and to pour into its treasury the streams of their liberality.

 It will be a special favor if collections are forwarded to our Treasury immediately after they are made.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LAST YEAR.

It will greatly advance our operations if subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions for the year that has just closed, will remit us the amount through the Post Office.

To all who will send us **THREE DOLLARS** we will send a receipt *in full and free of postage*, for the years 1847 and 1848; and for \$2 a receipt for 1849 and 1850; and \$5 will pay for the four years.

NOTICE.

For want of room, we have been obliged to omit the publication of several interesting letters from Liberia, which will appear in the August number.